

BORZENKOV, D.S., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Immunization of sheep against brucellosis with Brucella suis  
no.61 strain. Veterinaria 32 no.5:29-32 Ny '55. (MLR 8:7)

1.Glavnoye upravleniye sel'skokhozyaystvennoy propagandy i  
nauki Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
(BRUCELLOSIS IN SHEEP--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

BORZENKOV, D.S., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Cytological study of the immunity to brucellosis in farm animals.  
Veterinariia 33 no.7:61-63 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Glavnoye upravleniye sel'skokhozyaystvennoy nauki Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
(Brucellosis)

S.  
BORZENKOV, D., kand.vet.nauk; SOROKIN, V., kand.vet.nauk

Nikochloran, a new chemical. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9  
no.11:51 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ptitsevodstva.  
(Parasites--Poultry)

BORZENKOV, D. S. and SOROKIN, V. V.

"Nicochloran as a highly effective method against hen tick."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 69

(BORZENKOV, D. S., SOROKIN, V. V.) - Candidates of Veterinary Sci. All-Union  
Sci. Res. Inst. Poultry Raising."

BORZENKOV, D.S., kand. veterin. nauk; KORTENEV, K.A.

Use of silver nitrates in coccidiosis in poultry. Veterinariia  
38 no.4855-56 Ap '61 (MIRA 1881)

1. Glavnnyy veterinarnyy vrach eksperimental'noy bazy Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ptitserodstva (for Kortenes).

BORZENKOV, D.S., kand. veterinarnykh nauk

Aerogenic vaccination of poultry against Newcastle disease.  
Veterinariia 39 no.4:44-45 Ap '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsevodstva.

BORZENKOV, K.N.; SOBKIN, I.B.; KRIGER, S.M.

Negative results of penicillin therapy in acute gonorrhea. Vest.  
vener. no.2:53-54 Mr-Ap '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Skin-Venereal Division of the Amalgamated Polyclinic  
of the Ministry for Ways of Communication (Head of Polyclinic --  
Colonel V.P.Gutkin; Head of Division -- S.M.Kriger; Consultant --  
Prof. M.A.Zaigrayev).

BORZENKOV, V.N.

Keratoconjunctivitis in cattle. Veterinariia 40 no.7:23-25 Jl  
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhosa "Ozery", Moskovskoy oblasti.  
(Keratoconjunctivitis) (Cattle—Diseases and pests)

BORZENKOVA, I.I.

Characteristics of the heat balance in mountain regions.

Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:24-26 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad.

L 65025-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) GW  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022064

UR/2531/65/000/179/0098/0107

29  
26

R+1

AUTHOR: Borzenkova, I. I.

TITLE: A method for calculating total radiation under the conditions of a mountain plateau

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 179, 1965.  
Teplovoy balans (Heat balance), 98-107.

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, sea level, total radiation, absorbed radiation, albedo,  
radiation gradient

55, 12, 4

ABSTRACT: The radiation in mountainous regions depends upon the height of the region above the sea level, the cloudiness, the kind of ground surface, and the horizon conditions. The direct solar radiation is determined from observation data obtained in the Caucasus Mountains of Central Asia and in the Alps. The direct solar radiation received in the Alps and in Central Asia at different heights is compared. The intensity of the total radiation is high in lower dusty layers and varies slightly above 4000 m. Formulas are given for computing the total radiation and the possible radiation at a height H. Numerical values are given in a table. The absorbed radiation may be computed from the known total radiation and the albedo of

Card 1/2

L 65025-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5022064

S

the ground surface. The albedo of the ground surface was determined for various places in the Caucasus Mountains and given in a table classifying the albedo by the kind of the surface. The yearly sum of the total radiation increases with height and depends upon local conditions. The gradient of total radiation amounts to 1.3 to 1.7 cal/cm<sup>2</sup> year. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 2 figures, and 5 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory) 44 55

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF BOV: 006

OTHER: 012

ATD PRESS: 4052

Card 2/2

SHCHERBATEKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BORZENKOVA, I.Ye.;  
POLYAKOV, V.V., red.; SELIVERSTOVA, R.L., red.izd-va;  
SOTNIKOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Collection of technological instructions for baked products  
in rural bakeries] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii na  
khlebotulochnye izdeliya dlja sel'skogo khlebopechenija.  
Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. TSentral'nyy soyuz potrebitel'skikh obshchestv SSSR. Up-  
ravleniye organizatsii proizvodstv.

N  
BORZENKOVA, M.P.; NOVOSLOVA, A.V.; SIMANOV, Yu.P.; CHERNYKH, V.I.; YAREMASH,  
Y.S.I.

Thermal and X-ray analysis of the system: IP — BaF<sub>2</sub>. Zhur.neorg.  
khim. 1 no.9:2071-2082 8 '56. (MERA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.  
(Fluorides)

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Alimarin, I. P., Borzenkova, N. P. SOV/55-58-6-24/31

TITLE:

Separation of Niobium and Titanium by the Method of Ion Exchange Chromatography (Razdeleniye niobiya i titana metodom ionoobmennoy khromatografii)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 191 - 199 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Publications contain a small number of articles on the possibility of separating niobium and titanium by ion exchangers in various acid solvents (Refs 1-15). In this connection the present paper deals with the possibility of separating the above elements, considering their various absorption, by means of ion-exchangers from sulphuric acid and citric acid. The absorption of the Ti and Nb by means of the ion exchangers SBS and EDE-10 from the acids mentioned was carried out under static conditions. The Ti absorption was checked colorimetrically out of its reaction with  $H_2O_2$ , whilst the Nb absorption is checked radiometrically out of the  $\gamma$  radiation of the  $Nb^{95}$ . The mode of preparing the solutions and the preparations of the ionites are described. The investigation of the absorption of the Nb

Card 1/3

Separation of Niobium and Titanium by the Method 80V/55-58-6-24/31  
of Ion Exchange Chromatography

and the Ti by means of the anion- and the cation exchanger from sulphuric acid proved (Fig 1) that the separation of the two is not possible by means of the cation exchanger (SBS) (the anion exchanger for Nb was not investigated), as their absorption is very similar. The condition of these two elements in the solution is colloidal and their absorption is a physical one. Also the absorption of the Nb and the Ti from citric acid solutions (investigations at various concentrations) is not suitable for a separation by means of the cation exchangers SBS owing to the analogy of the absorption at the various degrees of concentrations. (Fig 2). Ti and Nb are present in the solution in the form of little stable citrate complexes which are easily destroyed by the addition of mineral acids. Former investigations had shown the possibility of a separation from citric acid by adding sulphuric acid. The most favorable conditions for the separation, as ascertained by the authors, were attained with a 5% citric acid solution to which 0.3-0.4 n of sulphuric acid had been added. (Figs 3 and 4). The data concerning the separation under various Ti:Nb ratios in the solutions are compiled in a table, and depicted in

Card 2/3

Separation of Niobium and Titanium by the Method  
of Ion Exchange Chromatography      Sov/55-58-6-24/31

Fig 6. Additional experiments were made to obtain a separation from a 5% citric acid solution by means of  $\text{HClO}_4$ ; these experiments failed (Fig 5) as Ti and Nb were present in that solution in the colloidal state. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair for Analytical Chemistry)  
SUBMITTED: June 21, 1958

Card 3/3



BUSEV, A.I.; BORZENKOVA, N.P.

Determination of cooper traces in pure aluminum and indium by  
means of nickel diethyldithiophosphate. Zav.lab. 27 no.1:13-15 '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
(Copper—Analysis) (Aluminum—Analysis)  
(Indium—Analysis)

5510

26382  
S/032/61/027/008/002/020  
B107/B206

AUTHORS: Alimarin, I. P., Borzenkova, N. P., and Zakarina, N. A.

TITLE: Detection of titanium traces in pure aluminum by means of salicyl hydroxamic acid

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 8, 1961, 958 - 960

TEXT: The known methods of detecting titanium traces in metallic aluminum do not permit extraction of the color complexes. Detection with salicyl hydroxamic acid, however, offers some advantages: The titanium complex is stable between pH 5 and 18 N  $H_2SO_4$ ; it dissolves in amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, acetyl acetone, etc.; sensitivity amounts to  $10^{-5}$  mg of Ti/ml (Ref. 5, see below); the reaction is selective, only  $F^{III}$  interferes; the synthesis of the reagent is simple (P. Rogan, V. Marecek. Chem. Listy, 45, 461 (1951)). The method elaborated by the authors uses extraction with acetyl acetone and measurement of the absorption maximum at 375  $\mu\text{m}$ . The molar extinction coefficient is here ✓

Card 1/2

Detection of titanium traces...

26382  
S/032/61/027/008/002/020  
B107/B206

4860. At this wavelength, the coextracted salicyl hydroxamic acid absorbs to a certain degree, but this absorption remains constant when maintaining the working instructions. The Lambert-Beer law holds for concentrations between 0.01 and  $1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . The CQ-4(SF-4) spectrophotometer serves for measuring; vessels with a liquid layer 1 cm thick are used.  $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  to  $2 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  of Ti may thus be determined with an accuracy of 5 - 15%. With specially purified reagents and a special quartz vessel with a layer 5 cm thick,  $2 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$  of Ti may still be determined with an accuracy of 10 - 20%. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 5: J. Xavier, A. K. Chakraburtti, P. Ray. Sci. and Culture, 3, 146, 20 (1954); Ref. 7: A. E. Harvey, D. L. Manning, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 72, 4488 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

ALIMARIN, I.P.; BORZENKOVA, N.P.; SHMATKO, R.I.

Hydroxamic acids as analytical reagents. Report No.1:  
Spectrophotometric study of the reactions of titanium  
with benzohydroxamic acid. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.3:  
342-347 Mr'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ALIMARIN, I.P.; BORZENKOVA, N.P.

Spectrophotometric studies of the reactions of niobium and  
tantalum with silicylhydroxamic acid. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim.  
18 no.6:65-69 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 15313-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EWP(b)  
ACCESSION NR. AP4043588

Pr-4/Ps-4 JD/JW  
S/0078/64/009/008/2042/2042

AUTHOR: Novoselova, A. V.; Korenev, Yu. M.; Borzenkova, M. P.

TITLE: The KF-BeF<sub>2</sub> system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 2042

TOPIC TAGS: KF-BeF<sub>2</sub> system, differential thermal analysis, phase diagram, KBe<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, eutectic, KBeF<sub>3</sub>, polymorphic transition

ABSTRACT: The KF-BeF<sub>2</sub> system in the range encompassing 50-100 mol% BeF<sub>2</sub> was investigated by differential thermal analysis. The phase diagram shown in the figure for the entire system was constructed based on present data and data from earlier work (M. P. Borzenkova, A. V. Novoselova, Yu. P. Simanov, V. I. Chernykh, Ye. I. Yarembash, Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1, 2071 (1956)). The  $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$  transition of BeFe<sub>2</sub> is at 220C. The compound KBe<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub> melts congruently at 353C. The eutectic between KBeF<sub>3</sub> and KBe<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub> exists at 58 mol% BeFe<sub>2</sub> and 327C; the eutectic between BeF<sub>2</sub> and KBe<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub> exists at

Cord 1/3

L 15313-65  
ACCESSION NR: AF4043588

72 mol% BeF<sub>2</sub> and 346C. Orig. art. has; 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 15313-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4043588

ENCLOSURE: 01

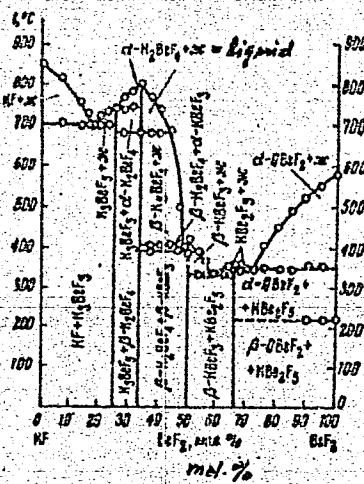


fig. 1

Phase diagram of the KF-BeF<sub>2</sub> system

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Davankov, A. B., Zambrorskaya, Ye. V., SOV/156-58-2-42/48  
Borzenkova, S. Ya.

TITLE: On Granular Polycondensation and on Polymerization in the  
Production of Ionites (O granul'noy polikondensatsii i  
polimerizatsii v proizvodstve ionitov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya 1958, Nr 2, pp. 369-372 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The shape and the physical properties of the particles of the  
synthetic resins used as ionites are of great importance for  
practical application. Most of the ion exchanging resins have  
hitherto been produced as grains of irregular shape (with  
sharp edges). They are obtained by crushing the solidified  
polymer. The 10 - 15% of dustlike waste forming in this  
connection cannot (with one minor exception, Ref 1) be  
properly used in industry. The costs for their application  
as fertilizers in agriculture are too high (Ref 2). The  
Polycondensation mentioned in the title is based on the  
solidification of the polymers in liquid state. Thus, crushing

Card 1/3

On Granular Polycondensation and on Polymerization  
in the Production of Ionites

SOV/156-58-2-42/48

is not necessary and the waste decreases to 0,3 - 0,5%. According to temperature, intensity of mixing and the properties of the surface-active substances in the solution, ionites can be obtained as spheres of different size. This shape of ionites has a number of advantages as compared to that of the irregular grains. The problem of the methods of production of such spherical ionites has not been sufficiently elucidated in publications (Ref.3). The authors made it their object to produce several already known and several new anionites of spherical shape. Final solidification was obtained by an additional heating of the polymer in liquid state in different media: oils, benzene, glycerine, saturated NaCl- and CaCl<sub>2</sub>- solutions and others. The best results were obtained by using transformer oil as solidifying medium. On contacting the oil the polymer drops are covered by an oil film which prevents the coagulation of individual drops and thus the formation of greater aggregations. At a temperature of 60 - 65° and with intensive mechanical stirring

Card 2/3

On Granular Polycondensation and on Polymerization  
in the Production of Ionites SOV/156-58-2-42/48

(propeller mixer 200 rev/min) solidification of the drops was completed after 1 - 1,5 hours; in conclusion further conditions for an optimum quality of the spherical ionites are given. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii plastmass Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair for Technology of Plastics of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3),15(8)

## AUTHORS:

Davankov, A. B., Babchinitser, T. M., SOV/156-59-2-37/48  
Borzenkova, S. Ya.

## TITLE:

Innergranular Chemical Transformations in the Copolymerses  
of Styrene With Divinylbenzene (O vnutrigranul'nykh khimi-  
cheskikh prevrashcheniyakh v sopolimerakh stirola s divinil-  
benzolem)

## PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 363-367 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated two forms of the chemical reaction  
in the polymers mentioned in the title, which were used in  
granulated form (diameter 0.25-2.0 mm): 1) Nitriding with  
following reduction of the nitrogen group, and 2) Chloro-  
methylating with following substitution of the chlorine atoms  
through aminogroups. Copolymers with a content of 2, 3, 4,  
and 10 % divinylbenzene were nitrided. After nitriding, the  
nitrogen content averaged 12-14 % (Table 1). A high content  
of divinylbenzene aggravated the nitriding and resulted in  
a lower nitrogen content. The nitrided granulate was of yellow  
color and its mechanical hardness decreased. The reduction  
was carried out - after an unsatisfactory trial with zink -

Card 1/3

Innergranular Chemical Transformations in the  
Copolymers of Styrene With Divinylbenzene

SOV/156-59-2-37/48

with tin (II) chloride in hydrochloric acid. With increasing interlacing of the copolymers, the force of the reaction decreases (Table 2). The static anion-interchangeability of the best resin test-pieces amounted to 6.25 mg-equiv/g for 0.5-normal hydrochloric acid and 7.75 mg-equiv/g for 0.5-normal sulphuric acid. During the second series of tests, copolymers with a divinylbenzene content of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 % were treated with chloromethylether (Table 3) and their chlorine content was determined. The copolymers with a Cl-content of 18-19 % were substituted with trimethylamine. The rest-content of chlorine amounted to 7-10 %, the nitrogen content to 2-2.5 %. When treated with pyridine instead of trimethylamine, the copolymers contained 9 % chlorine and also 2-2.5 % N. The static anion-interchangeability was 2-3 mg-equiv/g for 0.1-normal hydrochloric acid. There are 3 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Innergranular Chemical Transformations in the  
Copolymers of Styrene With Divinylbenzene

SOV/156-59-2-37/48

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra tekhnologii plastmass Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair for the Technology of Plastics Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1958

Card 3/3

POL

✓ Hydroxides of aluminium, and their differentiation by means of catalytic mutation. A. Rausse and E. Borzezowski (Roczn. Chem., 1954, 28, 367 - 376). Decomposition of organic compounds catalysed by various hydroxides of Al. Addition of traces of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  to the systems leads to slow decomposition, which is, however, less than in the absence of Al hydroxides. Treatment of the hydroxides successively with solutions of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , and  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  (1 mg. per 0.1 g. of Al hydroxide) gives more active catalysts, activity diminishing in the series Al hydroxides absent (only heavy metal ions) > amorphous  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$  > boehmite > hydargillite >  $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  > bayerite. This order bears no relation to that of the grain size of the hydroxides.

R. TRUSCOE.

Borzeszkowski, Edmund.

POLAND/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic G-2  
Substances.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27145.

Author : Alfons Krause, Edmund Borzeszkowski.

Title : Catalytic Gold Assay.

Orig Pub: Bull. Soc. amis. sci. e lettres Poznan, 1954 -  
1955 (1956), B13, 131 - 133.

**Abstract:** The method makes use of the influence of Au on  
the catalytic activity of Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions in reference  
to the dissociation reaction of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. In order  
to determine the contents of Au in gold rings,  
the latter are degreased and treated with 1 ml of  
solution containing 1 mg of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and 150 ml of  
0.3%-ual H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The mixture is stirred and left  
in a thermostat at 37°, and after certain time  
intervals H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is determined in aliquot samples

Card 1/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27145

of 10 ml each by the manganometric method. The speed of the catalytic dissociation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> drops with the rise of the purity of gold. The weight of the assayed object between 2 to 5 g does not influence the determination results. This method was applied to the assaying of commercial 8.14 and 22 carat Au. The application of this method is not connected with any loss of the precious metal.

Card 2/2

BORZETSOVSKIY, S.G., inzhener, redaktor; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy re-daktor.

[Temporary directive on the use of standard bracings in pipe trenches specified by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering under the Ministry of Machine Construction; I-2-51] Vremennaya instruktsiya po primeneniyu inventarnogo krepleniya sistemy VNIIGS Minmashstroia v transhejakh dlia truboprovodov I-2-51. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1952. 19 p. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva predpriyatiy mashinostroyeniya. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.  
(Pipelines) (Building)

BORZEV, V.D., zubofrezerovshchik

On account of 1964. Za indus.Riaz. no.2:11-12 D '61.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Ryazanskiy zavod tyazheologo kuznechno-pressovogo oborudovaniya.

BULGARIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T  
Physiology of Work and Sport

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27157

Author : Tsankov, N., Borzeva, L.

Inst : Higher Medical Institute of Plovdiv

Title : On Study of Changes in Blood Picture in Shiing

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Viss. med. in-t, Plovdiv, 1955(1957), 10, 113-  
124

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 156 -

BORZHANSKAYA, I.

Aid the expansion of consumer services. Den. i kred. 17 no.6:  
60-63 Je '59.  
(Service industries)

BORZHEK, B. P.

Tetanus auto-infection following rectal surgery. Khirurgia,  
Moskva no.9:72 Sept. 1950.  
(CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Neural Division (Head -- B. P. Borshek), Kostroma  
Therapeutic Hospital (Head Physician A. I. Speranskiy).

BORZHEK, B. P.

"Spinal Fluid in Tick-Borne Encephalitis," by B. P. Borzhek,  
Trudy Tomskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Vaktsin i  
Syvorotok (Works of the Tomsk Scientific Research Institute of  
Vaccines and Sera), Vol. 6, 1955, pp 75-81 (from Sovetskoye  
Meditinskoye Referativnoye Obozreniye, No 15, 1956, pp 23-24,  
abstract by K. Gorbunova)

"The spinal fluid was investigated in patients with disease of up to 6 months' duration and of from 6 months to 10 years. The pressure of the fluid was measured, and the state of the globulin reaction, protein content, cytosis, and the relationship of these reactions to the phase and forms of the disease were determined. The investigations conducted led the author to conclude that significant changes in the spinal fluid are observable in tick-borne encephalitis: increased pressure, pleocytosis, increased protein content. These changes can persist for a long time after the acute period. Normalization of the spinal fluid does not occur simultaneously, i.e., cytosis is rapidly normalized, and the protein content is restored at a considerably slower rate. Clinical improvement is accompanied in the majority of cases by normalization of the spinal fluid. However, cases with a chronic course and only slightly changed fluid and cases with a favorable course accompanied by stable changes in the fluid are encountered. The most pronounced changes are observed in the meningeal form." (U)

Sum. 1391

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0

*BORZHEK, B.P.*

BORZHEK, B.P.

"Diseases of the nervous system; a manual for students and physicians"  
by N.K.Bogolepov, and others. Reviewed by B.P.Borzhek. Sov.med. 21  
no.8:154-157 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

(BOGOLEPOV, N.K.) (DAVIDENKOV, S.N.) (RAZDOL'SKIY, I.Ya.)  
(TRIUMPOV, A.V.) (FILIMONOV, I.N.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"

BORZHEK, B.P.

"Manual for practical studies of the clinical aspects of neural diseases" edited by I.N.Filimonov. Reviewed by B.P.Borzhek.  
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9:1183-1184 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(NEUROLOGY) (FILIMONOV, I.N.)

BORZHEK, B.P. (Tomsk)

A review of N.V. Mirtovskii's book "Disorder of the cerebral circulation; clinical lectures." Klin.med. 37 no.9:153-154 S '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)  
(MIRTOVSKII, N.V.)

OMOROKOV, Leonid Ivanovich, prof.; BORZHEK, B.P., red.; MORDOVINA, L.G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Introduction to clinical neuropathology] Vvedenie v klinicheskuiu  
nevropatologiiu. Izd.3., perer. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ.,  
1961. 270 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)

S/196/62/000/011/002/009  
E200/E185

9,2560

AUTHOR: Borzhim, A.S.

TITLE: Application of the operational method to the analysis of circuits with rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.11, 1962, 4, abstract 11 A13. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, v.33, 1961, 43-54).

TEXT: The paper considers an application of a generalized Laplace transform and a generalized Riemann-Mellin transformation formula to the analysis of electrical circuits containing one branch with a semiconductor rectifier. On the basis of the fact that periodic functions with period  $T$  possess the property of satisfying the condition  $f(t + T) = f(t)$ , the author has obtained the formula for the direct Laplace transform and the formula for the inverse transform. On the basis of the formula for the direct transform representations are found for a periodic function having discontinuities at two points of the period, the derivative, and the integral of continuous functions within the bounds of a portion of the period. The application of the

Card 1/2

Application of the operational ...

S/196/62/000/011/002/009  
E200/E185

formulae obtained is illustrated upon the example of determining the steady-state currents in a four-terminal network whose input is fed with a sinusoidal voltage and whose output has an ideal semiconductor rectifier connected in series with a resistor. The volt-ampere characteristic of the rectifier is approximated by an equation of the form

$$U = E_0 + r_b i,$$

where:  $r_b$  is the internal resistance of the transistor valve,  $E_0$  is the equivalent e.m.f. The modes of operation of the entire circuit are considered when the transistor valve is in the closed and in the open state. The totality of time intervals corresponding to these modes forms the period  $T$  of the periodically repeating steady-state process of operation of the four-terminal network. Formulae are cited for calculating the constants of the fundamental and the harmonics of the current in the form of Fourier series. 2 references.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

BORZHIM, V.S.; SINITSYN, R.G.

Solubility of the enamel of milk teeth and permanent teeth.  
Stomatologija 42 no.4:11-15 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17&4)

1. Iz detskogo otdela, otdela plastmass i materialovedeniya  
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stomatologii  
(dir. - dotsent A.I. Marchenko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty  
prof. I.A. Begal'man).

BORZHISHEK, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Cellulose and its Derivatives. H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 41926-K.

Author : Red. Borzhishek.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Technical Control in the Production of Cellulose. I.  
Chemical Control.

Orig Pub: Bratislava, SVTL, 1956, 376 a., il., 23.75 Kcs.

Abstract: Not given.

Card : 1/1

30

BORZHIEVSKIY, TS.K.

KORKHOV, S.I., dotsent; BORZHIEVSKIY, TS.K.

Profuse gastric hemorrhages not caused by ulcers. Nov.khir.arkh.  
no.1:30-31 Ja-F '57. (MIR 10:6)

I. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - prof. I.I.Grabchenko)  
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HEMORRHAGE) (STOMACH--SURGERY)

BORZHIYEVSKIY, TS.K.

In memory of Liudvig Ivanovich Malinovskii. Nov.khir.arkh.  
no.4:127-129 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Torakal'noye otdeleniye (zav. - V.F.Litvinov) Vinnitskoy  
oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitse im. N.I.Pirogova.  
(MALINOVSKII, LIUDVIG IVANOVICH, 1875-1917)

DANILENKO, M.V., dotsent; BORZHIYEVSKIY, TS.K.

Potentiated intubation anesthesia with the use of curare-like preparations in operations on organs of the thoracic cavity. Sov. med. 23 no.11:123-129 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.M. Grabchenko) Vinnytskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent S.I. Korkhov).

(THORAX surgery)  
(ANESTHESIA, INTRATRACHEAL)  
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS therapy)

DANILENKO, M.V., prof.; BORZHIYEVSKIY, TS.K.

Surgical treatment of cardiospasm. Khirurgiia no.12:36-39 '61.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.V. Danilenko) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(CARDIOSPASM)

MITYUK, I. I.; BORZHIEVSKIY, TS. K.

Case of explosion of the apparatus for gas anesthesia. Khirurgiia  
no.4:131-132 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (sav. - prof. M. V. Danilenko)  
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA—ACCIDENTS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0

BORZHKO, V., gvardii kapitan

Guarantee of success. Voen.vest. 43 no.10:30-33 0 '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"

BORZHOV, P.; YUDOVICH, M.; BONDAR', A.

Consolidated balance of a statistical report. Den. 1 kred. 16  
no.11:70 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Odessa--Banks and banking--Accounting)  
(Machine accounting)

BORZHКОV, P.; SKALOZUBOVA, N.; SAVANIN, A.

Give more attention to the problems of capital repairs. Den.  
1 kred. 20 no.4:80-83 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomiceskogo otdeleniya Odesskoy kontory  
Gosbanka (for Borzhkov). 2. Starshiy kreditnyy inspektor  
Odesskoy kontory Gosbanka (for Skalozubova). 3. Zamestitel'  
upravlyayushchego Leningradskoy gorodskoy kontoroy Gosbanka (for  
Savanin).

(Banks and banking) (Construction industry--Finance)

BORZHКОVSKIY, S.Ye., dots.; BORZHКОVSKAYA, G.D., kand. biol. nauk.

Stimulating the formation of butterfat in ruminants by feeding them yeast. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.6:62-63 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Novosibirskiy sel'skokhозyaystvennyy institut (for Borzhkovskiy).
2. Zaveduyushchaya biokhimicheskoy laboratoriей Novosibirskego sel'skokhозyaystvennogo instituta (for Borzhkovskaya).  
(Cows—Feeding and feeding stuffs)  
(Yeast) (Butterfat)

PARIYSKIY, V.B.; LANDAU, A.I.; BORZHKOVSAYA, V.M.

Spontaneous jumps of dislocations in LiF single crystals. Fiz.  
tver tela 5 no.9:2570-2575 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR,  
Khar'kov.

L 58993-65

EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P1-4 IJP(c)

JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017311

UR/0181/65/007/007/2136/2146

AUTHOR: Borzhkovskaya, V. M.; Landau, A. I.; Pariyskiy, V. B.

5143

B

TITLE: The investigation of slip lines in single crystals of LiF by means of graphs showing the statistical distributions of distances between etching depressions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 2136-2146

TOPIC TAGS: crystallography, slip band, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The statistical method was used to investigate the fine slip lines in single crystals of LiF during the early stages of plastic deformation. The method consists of measuring the distance between adjacent etching depressions along the slip line and the construction of graphs for the statistical distributions  $dN/dl$ , where  $N$  is the number of measured distances with length less than or equal to  $l$ . The basic result of the work is the isolation of a series of maxima appearing on each graph and occupying approximately the same positions. These positions are independent of external loading and are the same for all slip lines formed by the outlets of edge and spiral dislocations. This points to the existence of certain definite most probable distances between etching depressions governed by the internal

Card 1/2

L 58993-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017311

structure laws of the investigated slip lines. The work considers the possible structure of the fine slip lines which could lead to the appearance of such maxima. A hypothesis is advanced that the existence of definite most probable distances between etching depressions in the slip lines is due to the interaction of dislocations contained in the bands with local detents. "In conclusion the authors express their gratitude to V. I. Startsey for constant interest in the work, to A. V. Stepanov, V. L. Indenbom, A. N. Orlov, A. M. Ratner and E. M. Nadgornyy for discussing the results." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR, Kharkov  
(Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF Sov: 009

OTHER: 010

AM  
Card 2/2

L 20620-66 EWT(m)/FCC/T LJP(e)

ACC NR: AP6009720

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/004/0186/0190

AUTHOR: Borzhkovskiy, I. A.; Volovik, V. D.; Kobizskoy, V. I.; Shmatko,  
Ye. S.

ORG: Khar'kov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet)

34

B

TITLE: Measurements of polarization of coherent radio emission of  
extensive air showers

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v  
redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 186-190

TOPIC TAGS: extensive air shower, radio emission, Cerenkov radiation

ABSTRACT: Measurements of coherent radio emission of extensive air  
showers have shown that it is possible to record such radiation. The  
possibility had been predicted in works in which coherent radio emission  
due to an electron excess was studied. An electron excess appears  
during the development of an electron-photon avalanche in an extensive  
air shower, and its emission is ordinary Cerenkov radiation character-  
ized by radial polarization. The charges of an extensive air shower  
can be separated by means of the Earth's constant magnetic field.

2

Cord 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

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L 20620-66

ACC NR: AP6009720

However, in this case, radiation due to a magnetic retardation, dipole radiation, and radiation of the current will appear. This radiation is polarized primarily in the plane of the moving electron cluster, i.e., in the east-west direction. Experiments on the separation of radio emission polarized in the east-west direction from Cerenkov radiation showed only that coherent radiation is linearly polarized in the east-west direction. However, detection of linear polarization of radio emission of an extensive air shower in the east-west direction does not make it possible to determine the nature of the radiation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[JA]

030920

SUB CODE: SUBM DATE: 11Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003  
ATD PRESS: 4224

Card 2/2 BK

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"

ACC NR: AP6033680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/010/1705/1707

AUTHOR: Borzhkovskiy, I. A.; Volovik, V. D.; Shmatko, Ye. S.

ORG: Khar'kov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Measuring the coherent radio emission of extensive air showers of cosmic rays

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 10, 1966, 1705-1707

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray shower, ~~extensive air shower~~ radio emission, dipole antenna, meteorologic radar

ABSTRACT: Experimental results on the coherent radioemission of extensive air showers of cosmic rays are reported. Measurements were made using a system which included 24 east-west oriented dipoles. The effective area of the antenna was  $950 \text{ m}^2$ ; the minimum received threshold of radioemission was  $10^{-23} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{cps}^{-1}$ . After amplification, detection, and discrimination the antenna signal passing through a delay line was applied to Geiger-Meuller counters with the counting rate of  $4.5 \text{ showers/hour}^{-1}$ . Flashes of Cherenkov light were registered by two FEU-44 photomultipliers, which were installed 46 m from the center of the antenna. The viewing angle of the light receivers was  $90^\circ$  and the minimum threshold sensitivity was  $400 \text{ photon} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ . Measurements were made at  $\lambda = 23.6 \text{ m}$  during clear moonless nights only. During 42 hours of operation, 36 radio pulses from extensive air showers were registered. The system was operated with Geiger-Mueller counters for 40 hours. Only 3 pulses were recorded

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033680

during that period. The authors conclude that signals with energy  $> 6 \times 10^{18}$  ev were effectively registered. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

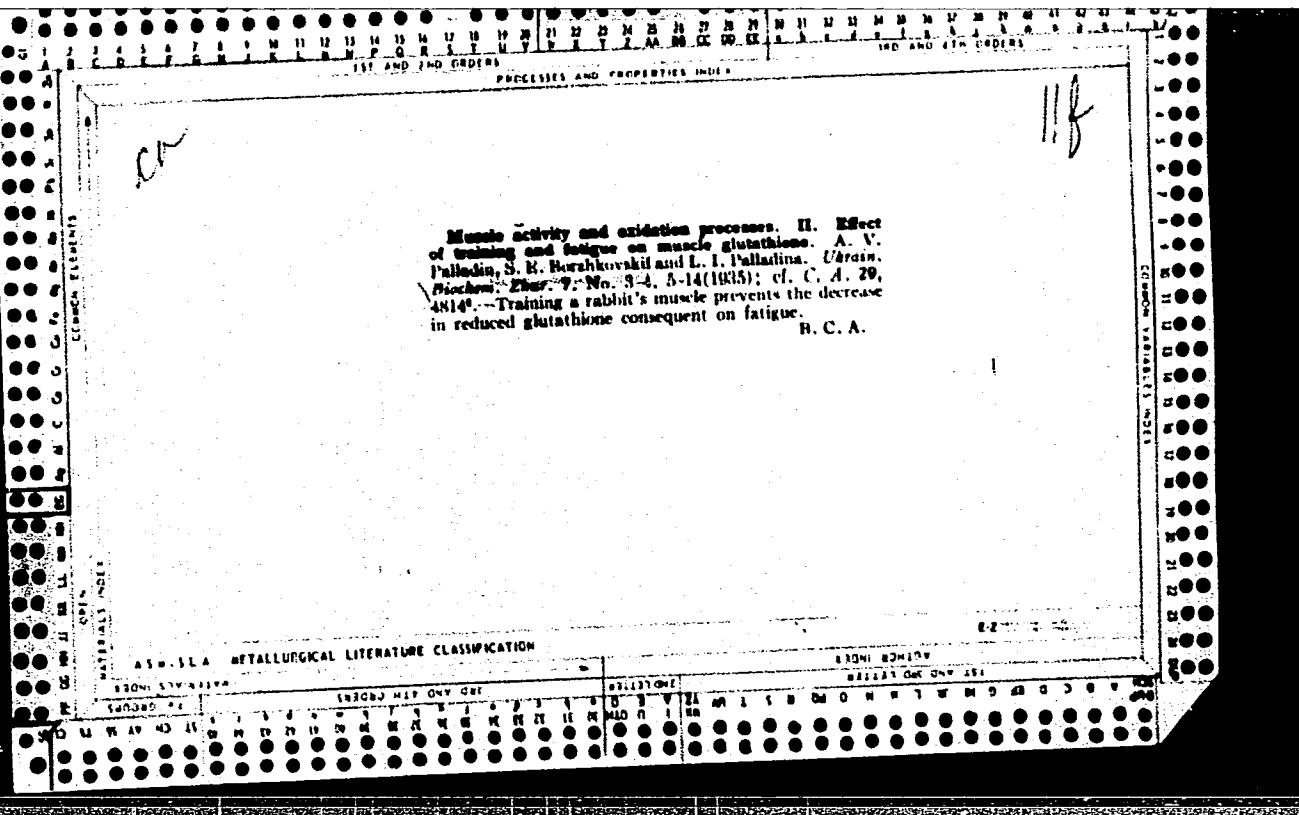
The influence of fatigue on the glutathione content of muscle. A. V. Pallada, S. Borodkina, and Lydia Pallada. *Urologia, Berlin*, 1977, No. 1, 7-22 (1974).—Total reduced and oxidized glutathione were determined by Kühlman's method in normal and fatigued muscle. Oxidized glutathione is increased by fatigue, while total glutathione increases to a small extent. The increase in the content of oxidized glutathione can be explained by the change of conditions of oxidation, which causes the glutathione to cease playing the part of H acceptor to the normal extent.

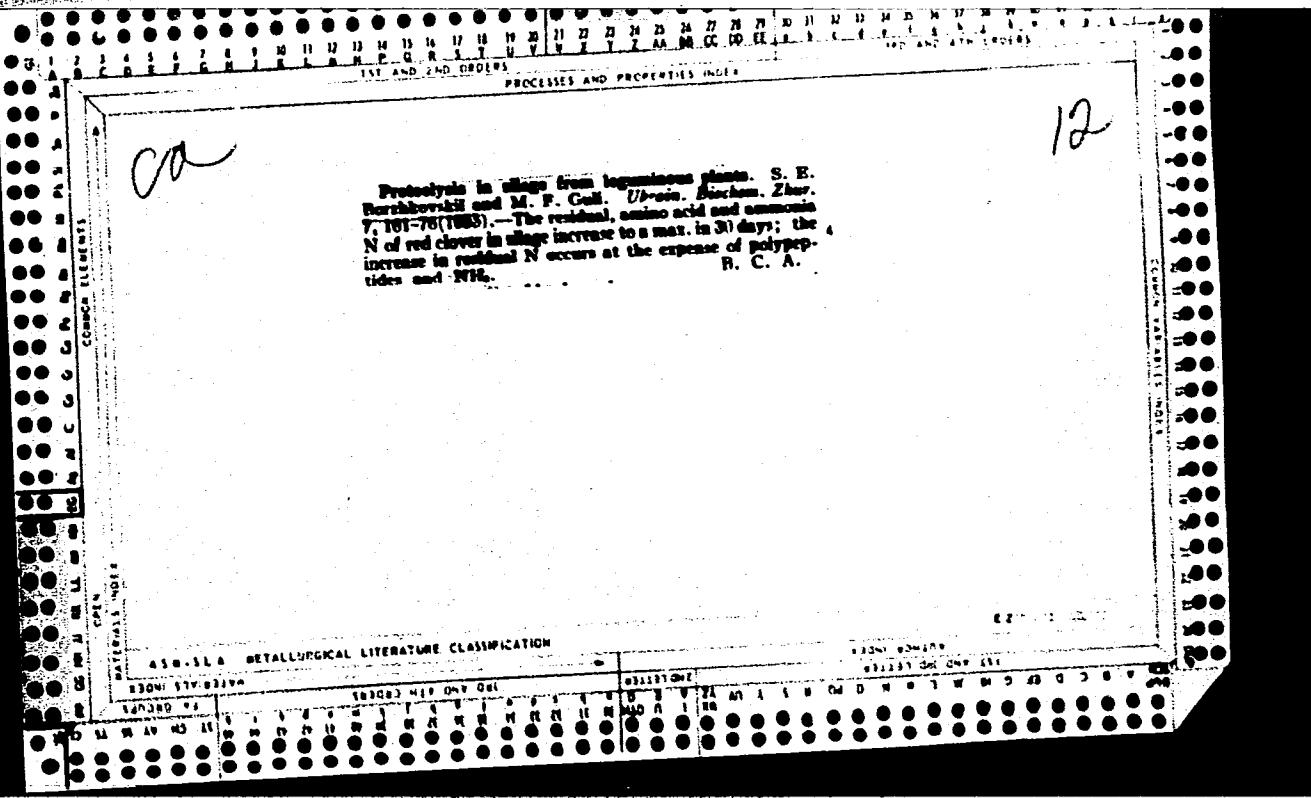
ca

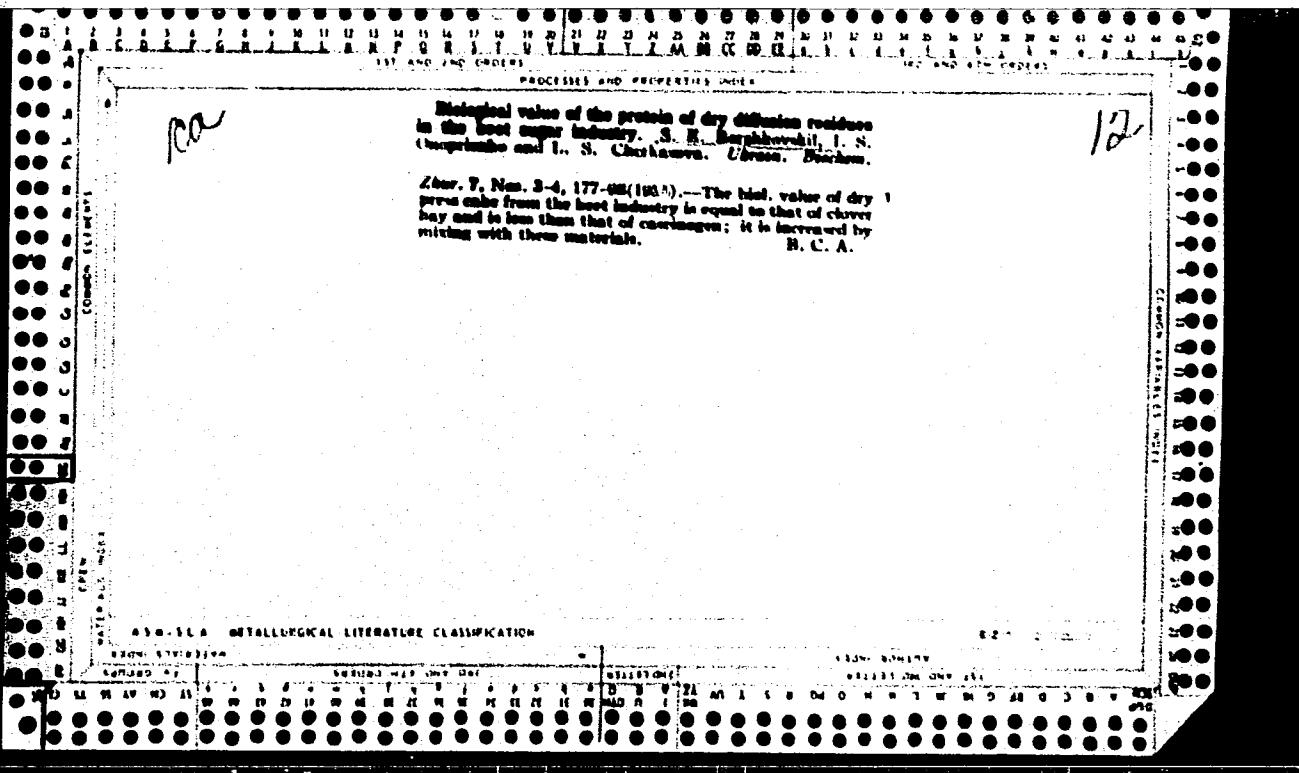
114

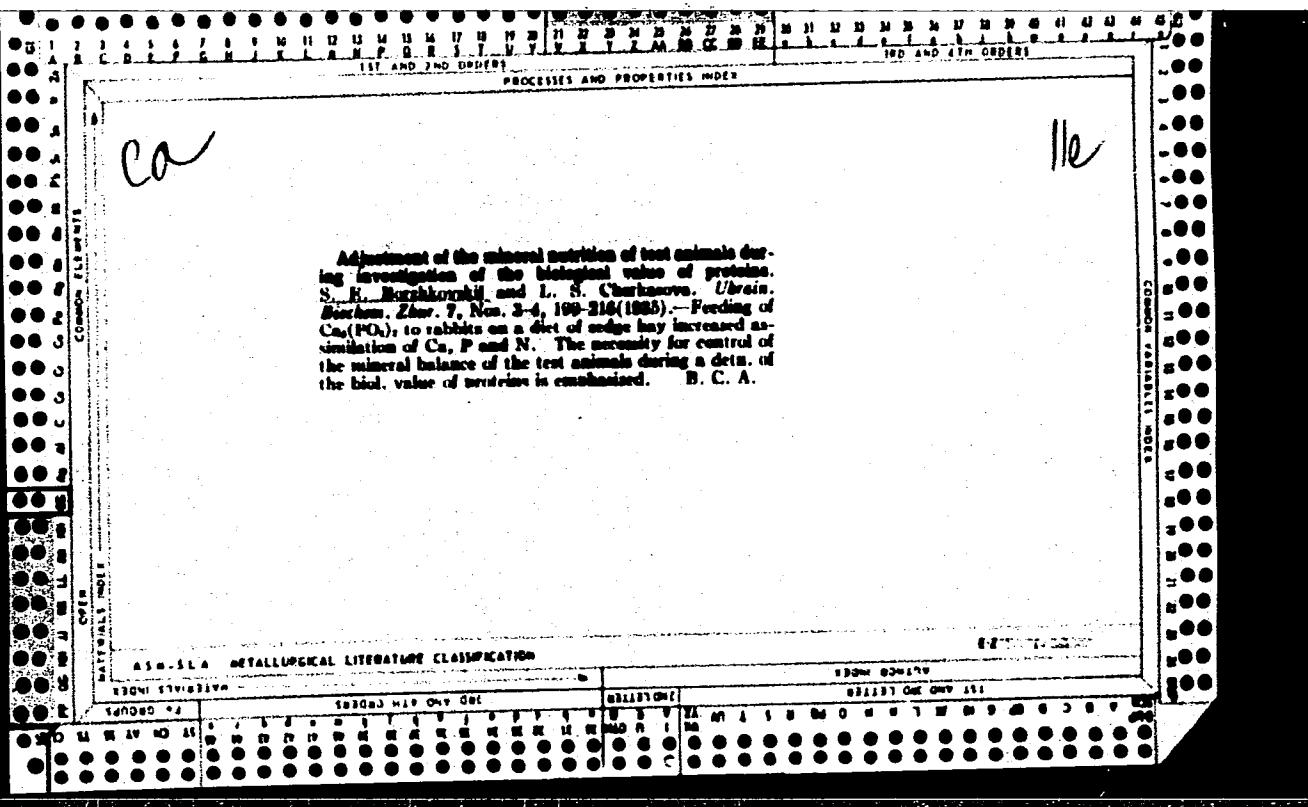
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

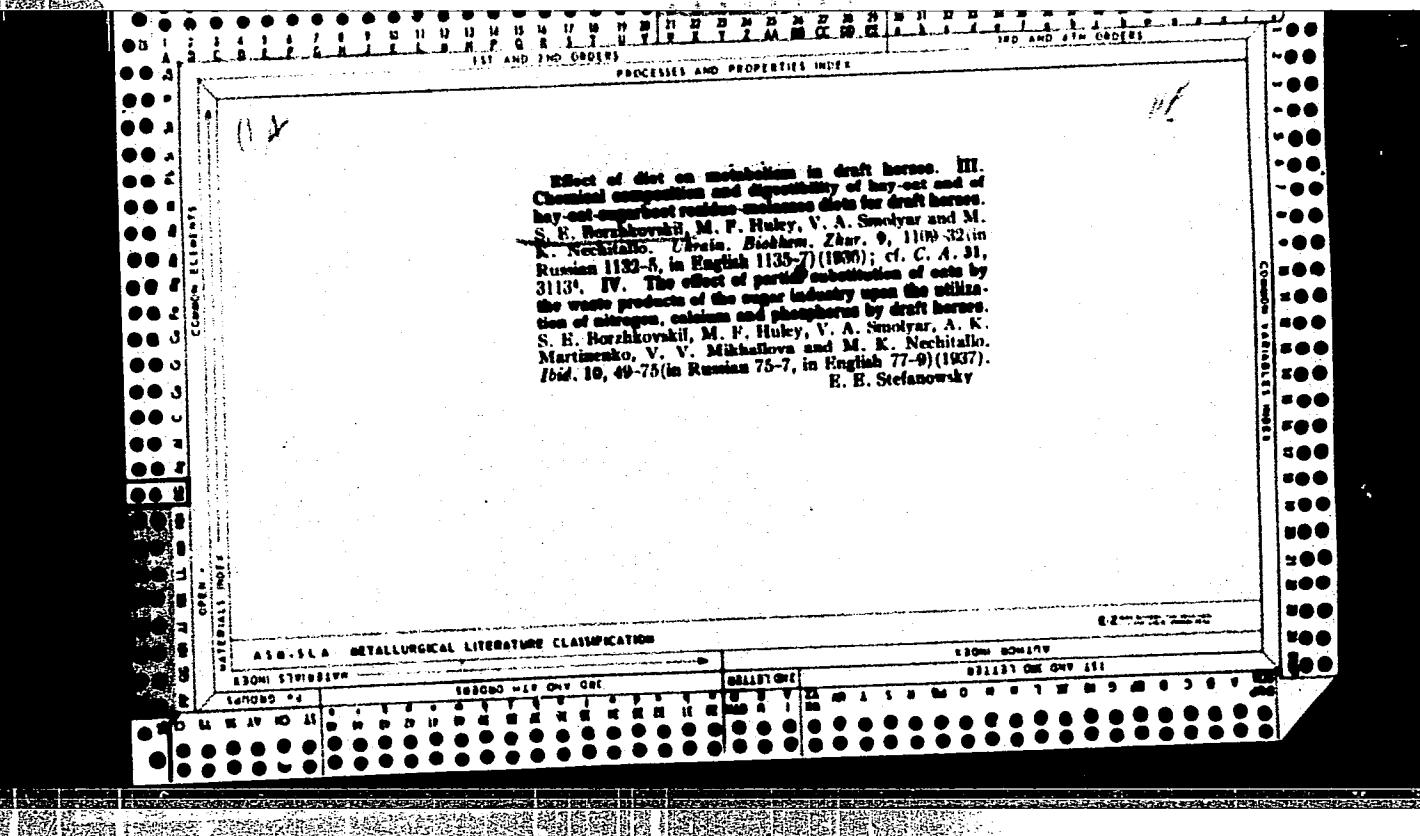
CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"

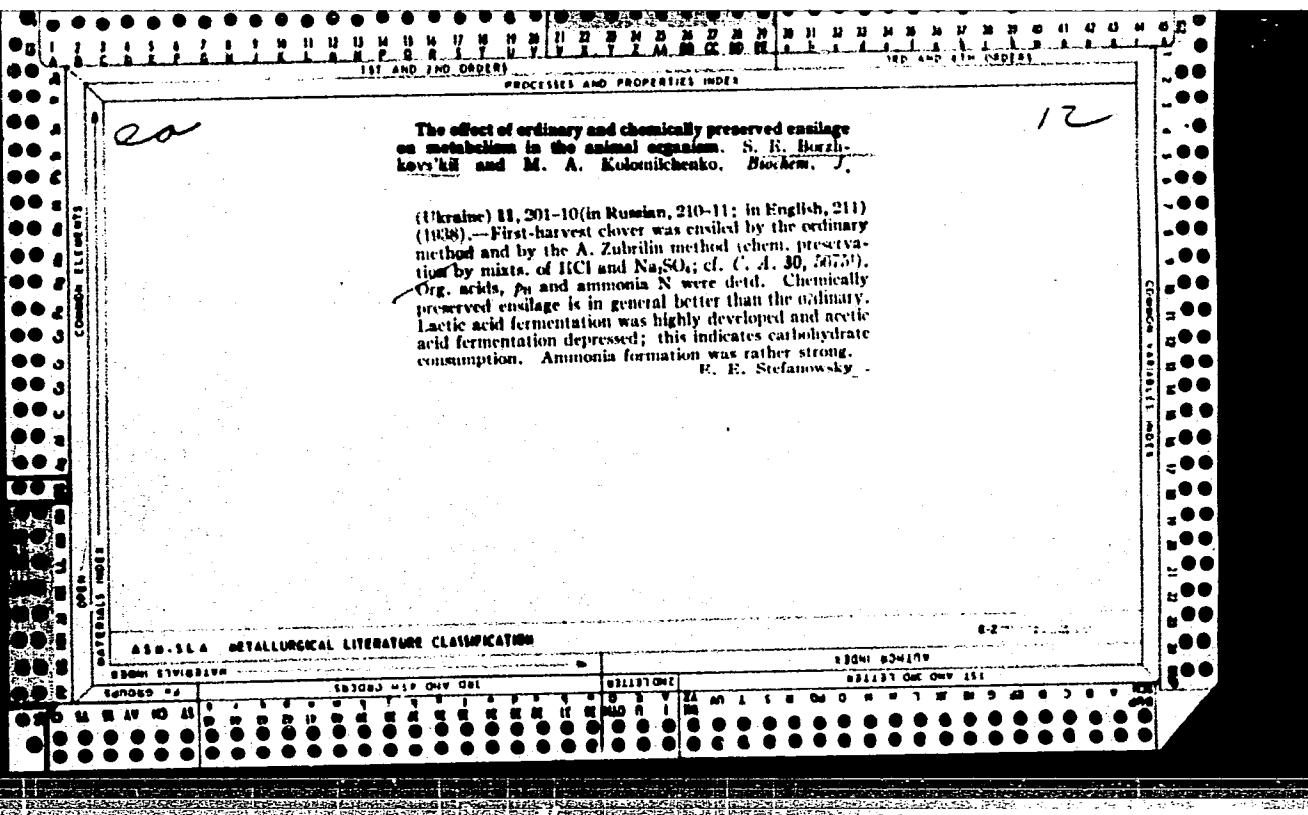


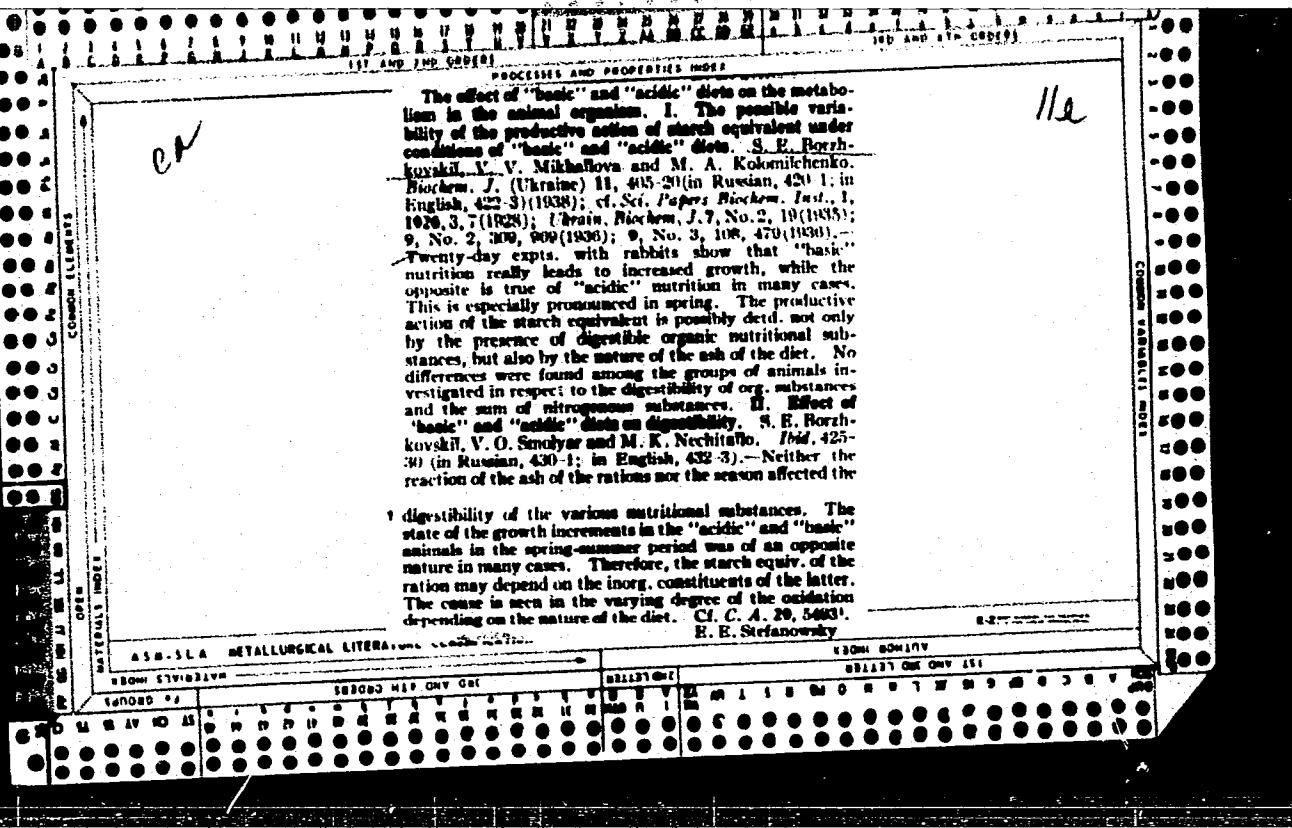


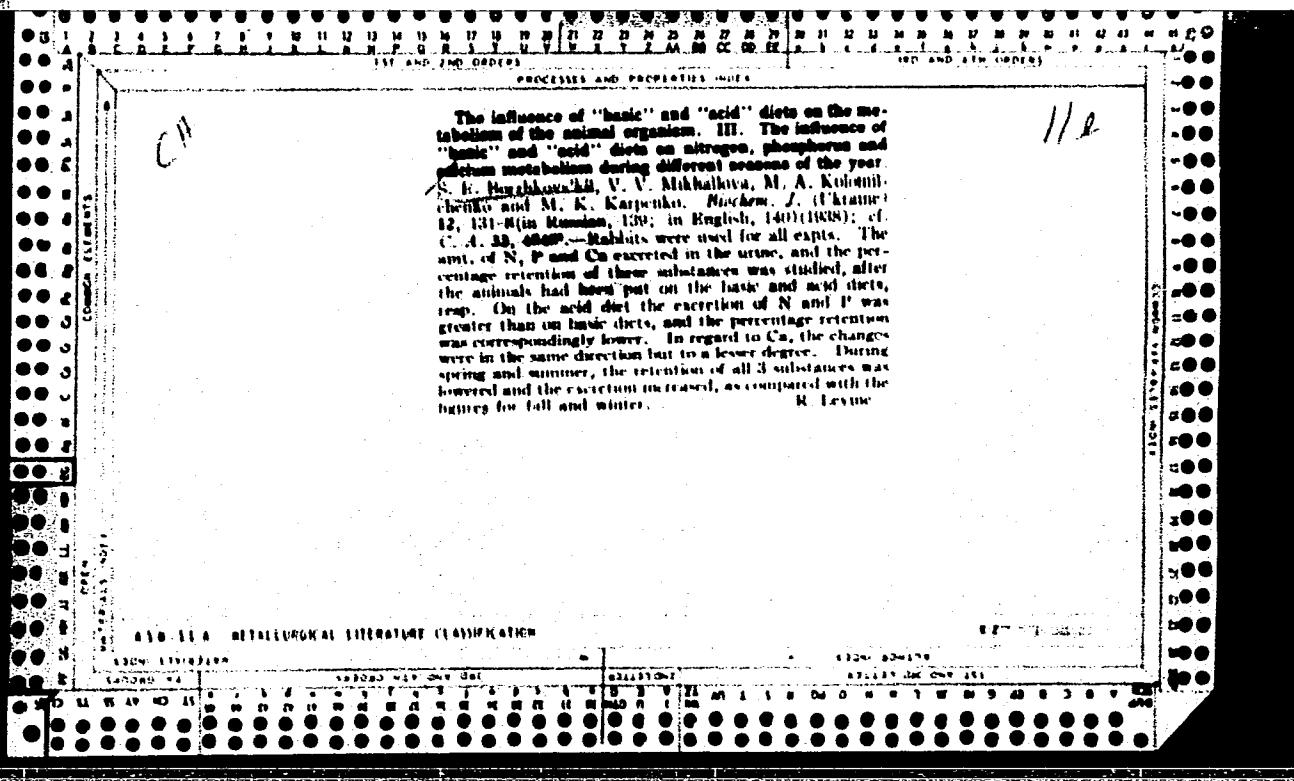


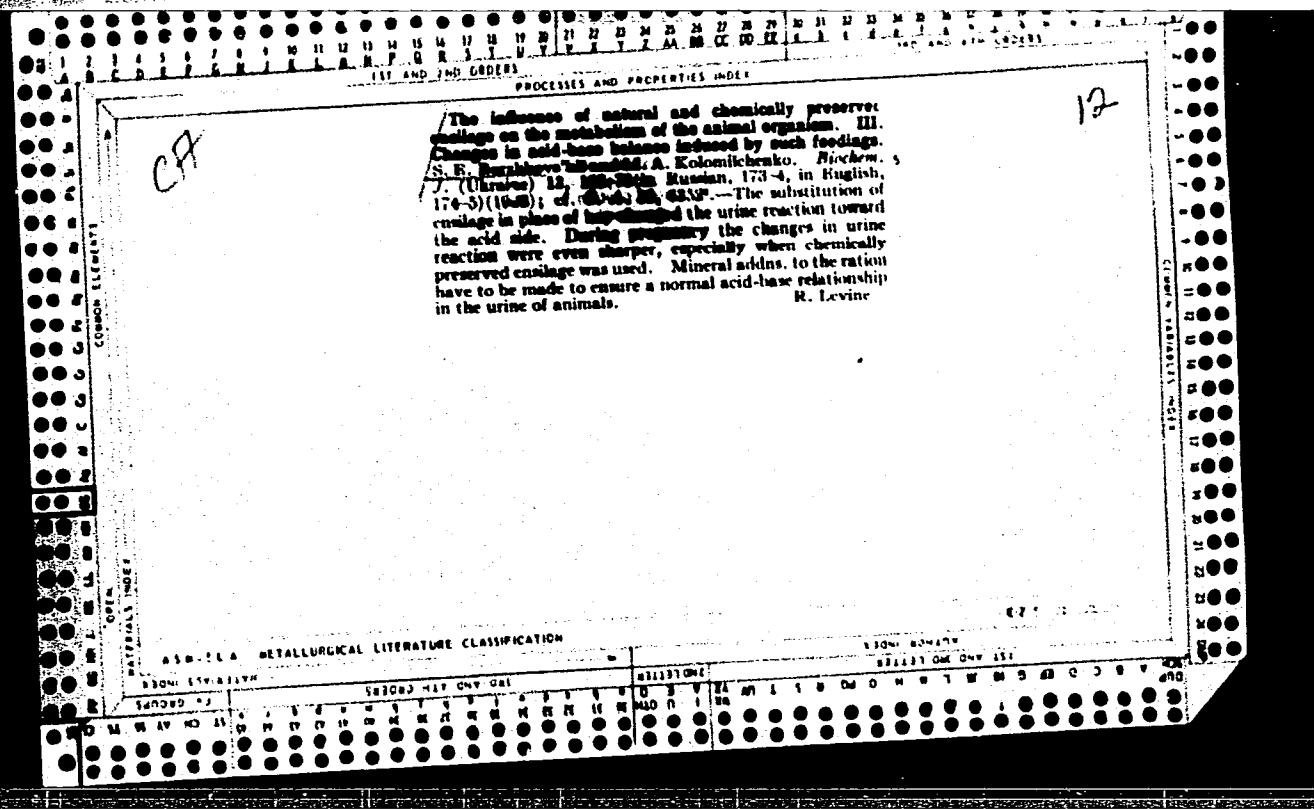


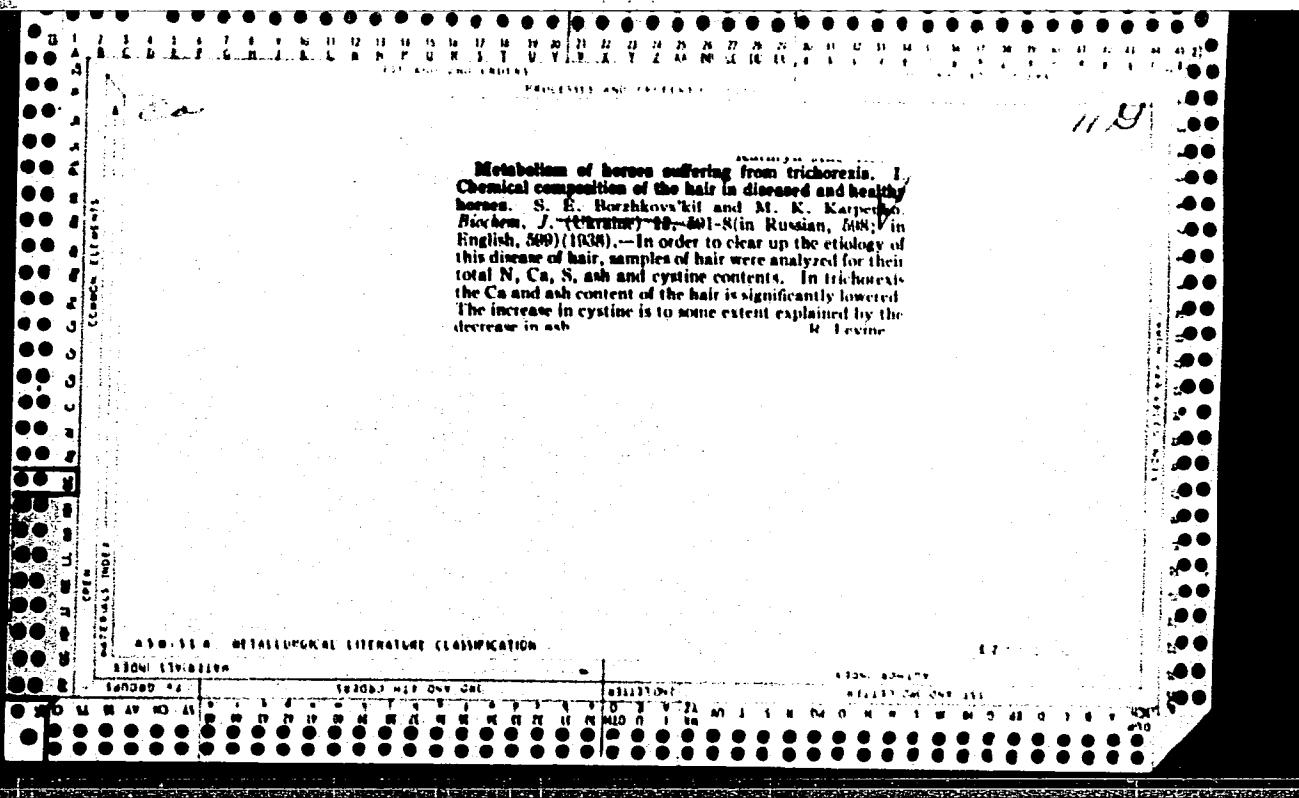










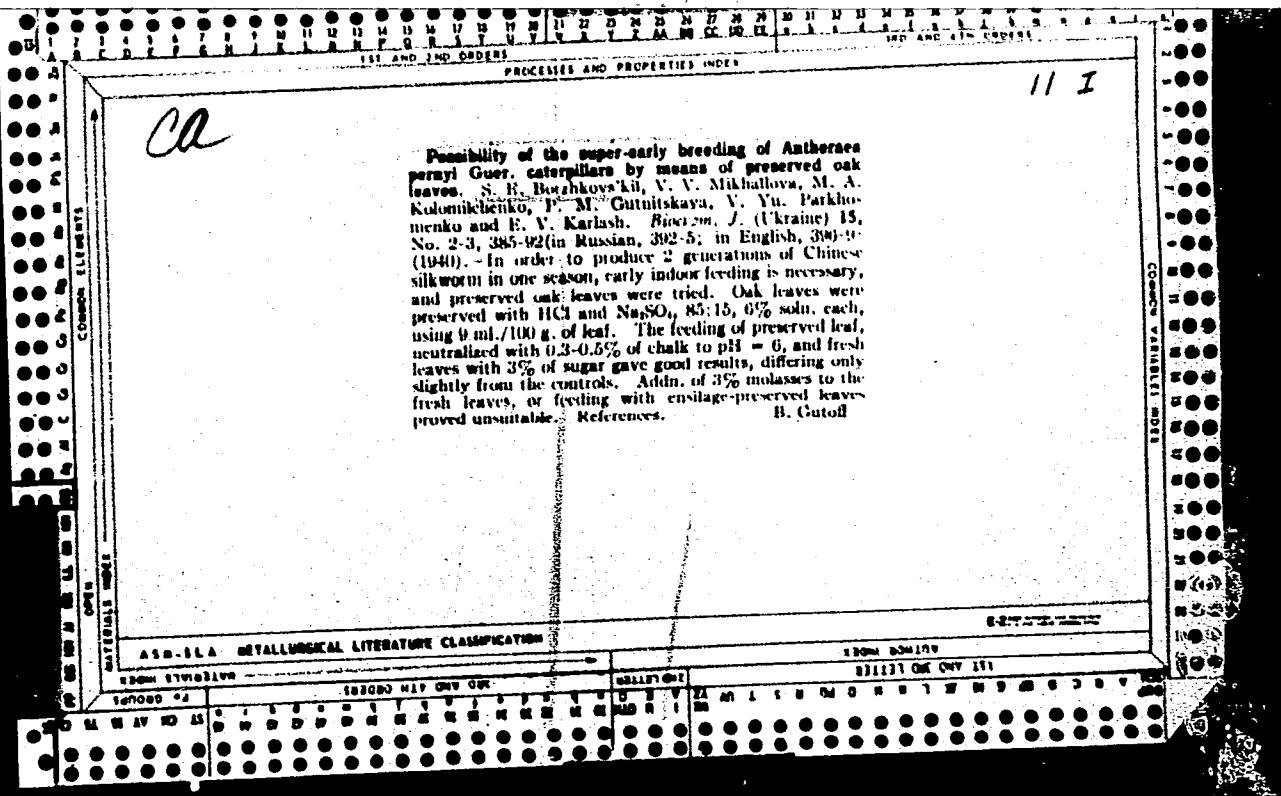


**Chemical composition of ensilage prepared in various ways.** I. Organic acid and sugar content. N. N. Bulychev and M. A. Kuznetzovskaya. *Biochemistry* (Ukraine) 22, 373-381 (in Russian, 383-8; in English, 383-7) (1969).—The storage and especially the chem. preservation of ensilage (with HCl and Glaser's salt) leads to the appearance of large quantities of butyric, lactic and acetic acids which lower the pH to about 3.9. Despite the evidence of intense autolysis, large amounts of sugar were also present. This is probably due to the decomposition of starch and hemicellulose. II. Dynamics of nitrogenous substances with different methods of ensilage preparation. V. V. Mikhailova and P. M. Gotsikayeva. *Ibid.* 380-400 (in Russian, 400-2; in English, 402-3).—The various ways of presg, ensilage and preserving it did not prevent protein denaturation. Protein N decreased from 70.2% to 60% of total N. Amino acids, ammonia and residual N were increased. Brewer's yeast of low fermentation capacity inhibited ammonia-N production in chemically preserved clover.

13

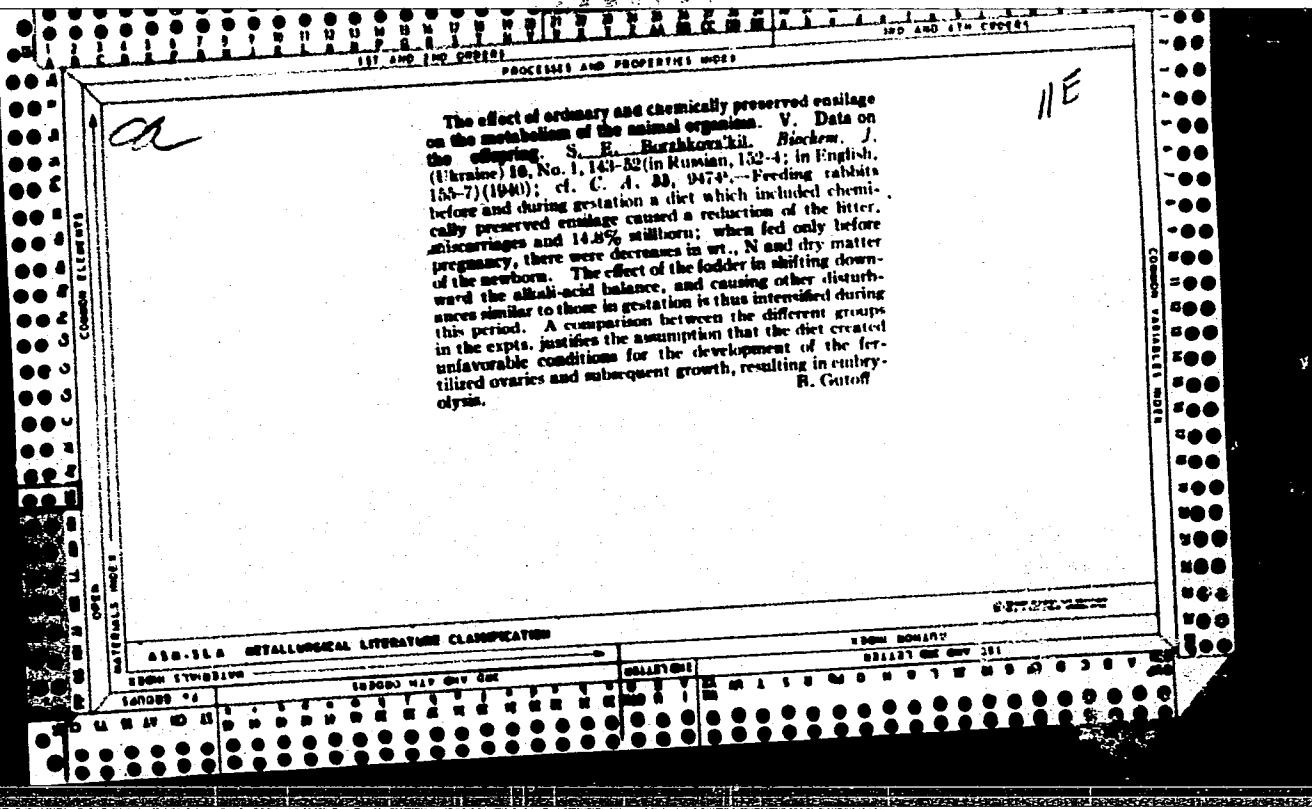
**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000**

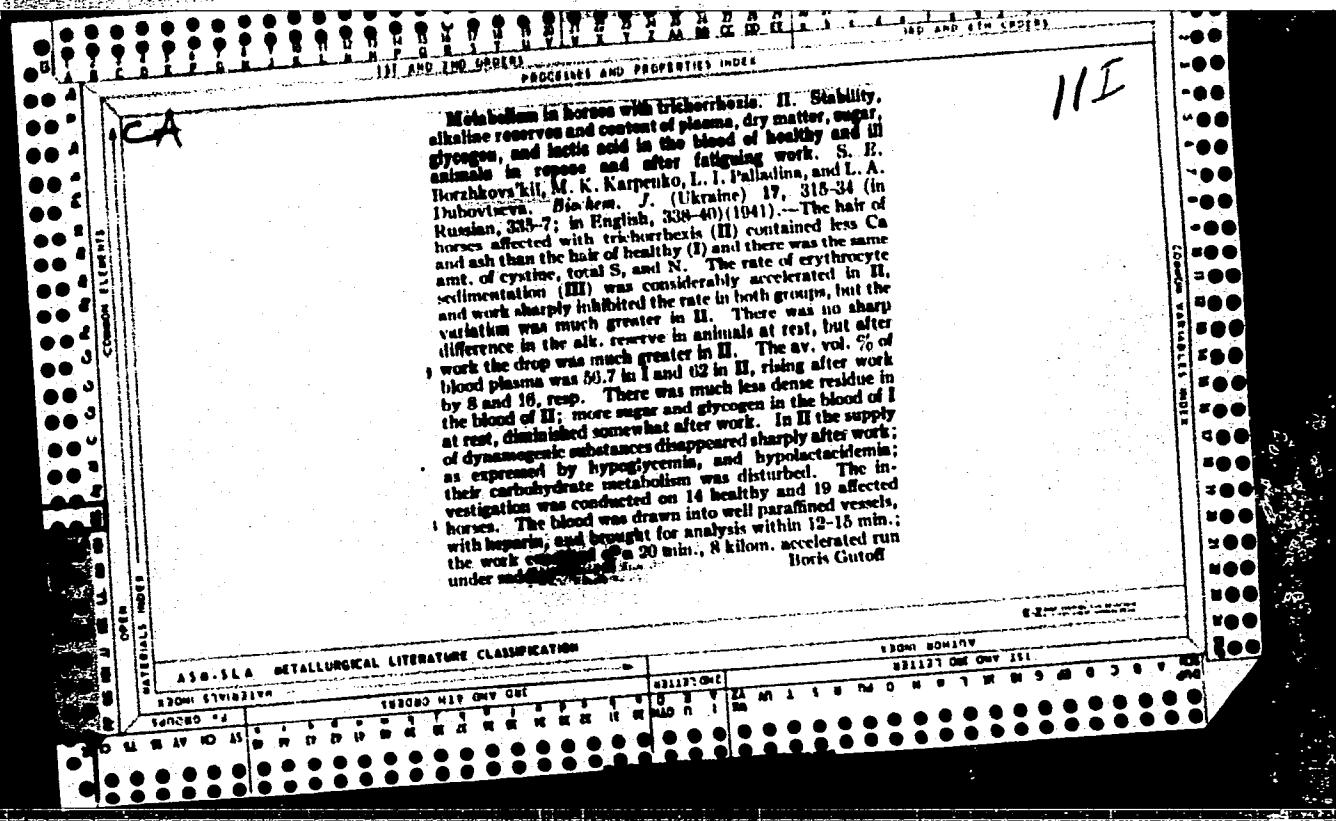
CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"



The effect of ordinary and chemically preserved ensilage on the metabolism of the animal organism. V. Data on the offspring. S. E. Burzhakovskii. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 18, No. 1, 143-52 (in Russian, 1924); in English, 155-7 (1940). Cf. C. A. 33, 9474. Feeding rabbits before and during gestation a diet which included chemically preserved ensilage caused a reduction of the litter, miscarriages and 14.8% stillborn; when fed only before pregnancy, there were decreases in wt., N and dry matter of the newborn. The effect of the fodder in shifting downward the alkali-acid balance, and causing other disturbances similar to those in gestation is thus intensified during this period. A comparison between the different groups in the expts. justifies the assumption that the diet created unfavorable conditions for the development of the fertilized ovaries and subsequent growth, resulting in embryo dysgenesis. R. Gutoff

11





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0

BORZHOVSKIY, S.Ye.

Properties of the proteinase of red clover and of clover silage. Bio-  
khimiya 18, 159-62 '53.  
(MLRA 6:4)  
(CA 47 no.16:8283 '53)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206610006-0"

BORZHKOVSKIY, S.Ye.

~~Some features of metabolism in horses not worked for a long time.~~ Trudy VNIIVS 11:212-220 '57.  
(Horses--Physiology) (MIRA 11:12)

BORZHКОVSKIY, S.Ye., dots.; BORZHКОVSKAYA, G.D., kand. biol. nauk.

Stimulating the formation of butterfat in ruminants by feeding them  
yeast. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.6:62-63 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Novosibirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Borzhkovskiy).
2. Zaveduyushchaya biokhimicheskoy laboratoriyej Novosibirskego  
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Borzhkovskaya).  
(Cows--Feeding and feeding stuffs)  
(Yeast) (Butterfat)

BORZILOV, G.Ye., mayor

Piloting control by means of a course recorder. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.10:  
74-76 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Aeronautical instruments)

GLISTENKO, N.I.; BORZILOVA, M.A.

Reaction between lead hydroxide and carbon dioxide in aqueous  
medium. Trudy VGU 57:3-9 '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Lead hydroxide) (Carbon dioxide)

BORZILOVS'KIY, Ye.I.

~~Saxifrage family--Saxifragaceae DC.~~ Flora URSR 5:467-496 '53.  
(Ukraine--Saxifrages) (MLRA 7:12)

L 60234-65 EWT(1)/EPA(B)-2

ACCESSION NR: AT5013577

UR/2584/64/000/017/0121/0129

10  
9

AUTHOR: Shinka, Ya. K.; Rutmanis, L. A.; Borzin'sh, Ya. Ya.

TITLE: Semiconductor commutator for contactless d-c motor

BT/

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut energetiki. Trudy, no. 17, 1964. Poluprovodniki i ikh primeneniye v elektrotehnike, 3. Upravlyayemye poluprovodnikovye vypryamitel'nyye elementy i ikh primeneniye (Semiconductors and their use in electrical engineering, 3. Controlled semiconductor rectifying elements and their use), 121-129

TOPIC TAGS: dc motor, contactless dc motor, motor commutator, semiconductor commutator

ABSTRACT: The development and testing of a contactless d-c motor are reported. The motor actually consists of an inductor-type synchronous machine combined with a thyristor "commutator"; the latter acts as an inverter whose output frequency and voltage are controlled by a master generator. Both the excitation and the armature windings are placed in the stator of a 3-phase

Card 1/2

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**ACCESSION NR: AT5013577**

inductor-type heteropolar motor; each tooth of the unwound rotor corresponds to a pole pair of a conventional synchronous machine. The "commutator" inverts dc into 3-17-cps ac, which corresponds to a synchronous speed of about 20-100 rpm. The "commutator" is, in fact, a 3-phase bridge-circuit inverter with capacitor-switched thyristors and separation diodes. A commutator control unit comprises a multivibrator, a slave blocking oscillator, a scaler, and output amplifiers, all designed with semiconductor elements. The new motor voltage-current/rpm and external characteristics are shown. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering, AN Latvian SSR)

**SUBMITTED: 00****ENCL: 00****SUB CODE: EE, EC****NO REF SOV: 005****OTHER: 000***dm  
Card 2/2*

BORZIYEVSKIY, TS.K. [Borzhievs'kyi, TS.K.]

Case of labor complicated by strangulated umbilical hernia.  
Ped., akush. i gin. 24 no.1:63'62 (MIRA 16:8)

1. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.V.Danilenko  
[Danylenko, M.V.]) Vinitskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rek-  
tor - dotsent S.I.Korkhov).  
(LABOR, COMPLICATED) (UMBILICUS—HERNIA)

BORZORMENYI, Miklos, dr.; L. LAKATOS, Maria, dr.

Management of incurable tuberculosis. Tuberkulosis 16 no.2;41-44 F '63.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Boszormenyi  
Miklos dr., tudomanyos igazgato: Falcs Istvan dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (HEMOPTYSIS) (BRONCHITIS)  
(DYSPNOE) (PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS) (ANALGESIA)

BORZOV, A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (Irkutsk)

An important task of national economy. Avt.transp. 35 no.4:33 Ap '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)

(Automobiles--Repairing)

BORZOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich

N/5  
621.31  
.B73

Geograficheskiye raboty (Geographical works)  
Moskva, Geografiz, 1951 —  
v. illus., diagrs., ports., maps, tables.  
Lib. has: 1951  
1954

*BORZOV, A.A.*

BORZOV, A.A.; PETUKHOV, A.F.; GVOZDITSKIY, N.A., redaktor; DIK, N.Ye.,  
redaktor; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., redaktor; TUSHINSKIY, G.K.; redaktor;  
KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Geographical works] Geograficheskie raboty. 2-e, ispr. izd. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo Geograf. lit-ry, 1954. 523 p. (MIRA 8;4)  
(Physical geography) (Geography--Study and teaching)

BÖR20V.B.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/6181

110

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960.  
Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

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PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

Card 1/15

## Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)

SOV/6181  
110

**COVERAGE:** The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

## Foreword

3

## PART I

Sherstkov, Yu. A., and L. P. Makarovskiy. Investigation of the dependence of the total intensity of spectral lines on the concentration of elements in an arc-discharge plasma 4

Card 2/15

Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)	807/6181
Kozhevnikova, L. A., and A. M. Shavrin. Dependence of the relative intensity of chromium lines on chromium concentration in standards with a ferric oxide base	134
Puzanova, K. P. Spectral determination of strontium in some minerals	135
Borzov, B. P. Selection of conditions of arc-discharge in solving some spectral-analytical problems	136
Korotkov, V. F. Universal low-voltage generator with electronic control	138
Lishanskiy, G. Ya. Automatic device for photographing spectra	142

Card 11/15

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Success in fire extinction depends solely on us. Pozh.delo 6  
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[Safety rules in coal and shale mines; applicable to mines in  
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